



The **Romans** impact on Britain is split into three periods.

- The **Romans**, led by **Julius Caesar**, attempted to **invade Britain** in 55 BC and 54 BC, but were not successful in establishing control.
- In 43 AD, the Romans, led by **Emperor Claudius**, invaded and began to establish control over the land.
- In this time, **Britain** was divided into groups, with their own **social hierarchy**. Roman rule affected these **tribes**.
- The **Romans** left **Britain** in 410 AD. This was because of invasions from outside groups and the need to defend other parts of the **empire**.



- Before the Romans arrived, Britain was divided into **Celtic tribes**, each with its own leaders and social groups.
- Roman rule changed tribal life by introducing **new laws, towns, roads and ways of living**.

- The **Roman** invasion had a significant impact on **Celtic** beliefs, including the introduction of Roman gods and then later the rise of Christianity in Britain.

- **Boudicca** was the Queen of the **Iceni** tribe in **Eastern Britain**. **Boudicca** led a **rebellion** against the Romans because they mistreated her daughters and her tribe, after her husband's

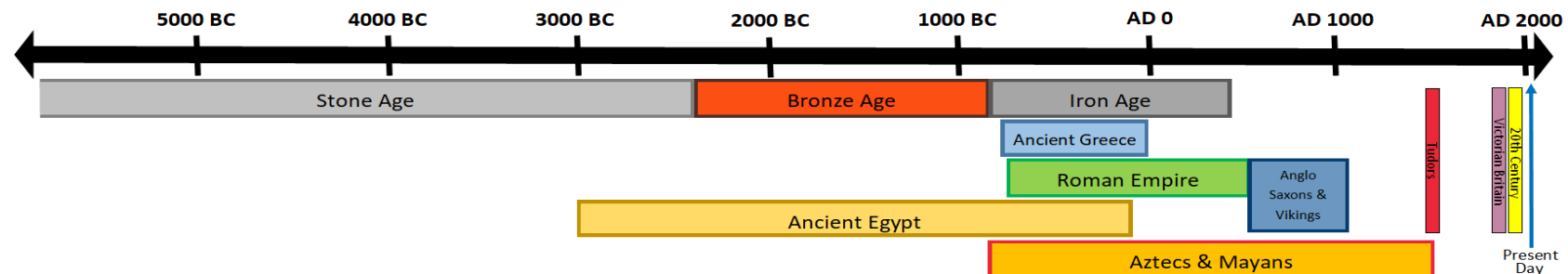
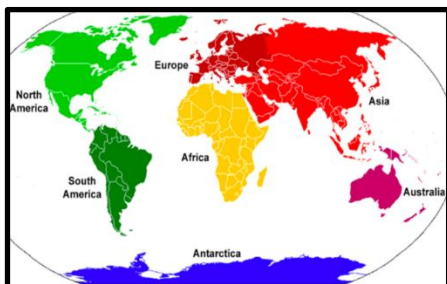


The Romans

This is a statue of Boudicca and her daughters that is next to the Parliament buildings in London.

Vocabulary

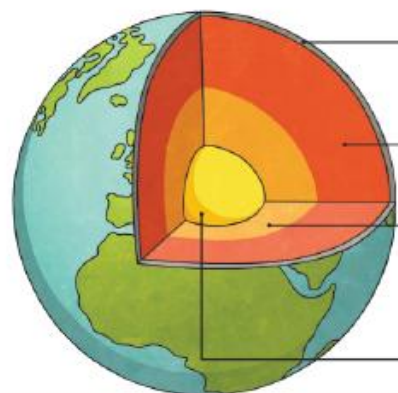
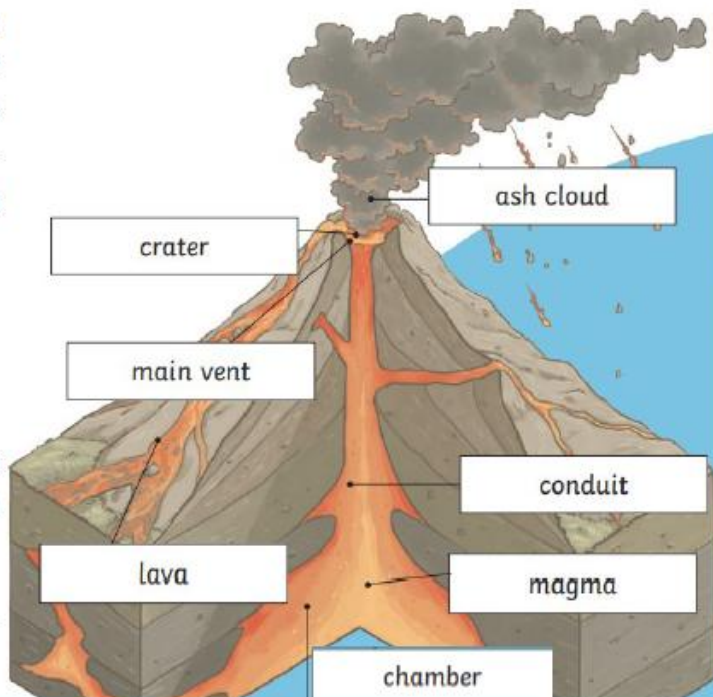
Celtic	relating to the people who lived in Britain before the Romans
Christianity	a religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ
empire	a group of countries ruled by one leader or government
Emperor	the ruler of an empire
Iceni	a Celtic tribe that lived in eastern Britain
invasion	to enter a place by force to take control of it
rebellion	fighting against a ruler or government
social hierarchy	how people are ranked in society from most to least powerful
tribe	a group of people living together with the same leader and customs





Volcanoes

- Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing magma to sometimes erupt through it.
- Active volcanoes have erupted in the last 10 000 years.
- Dormant volcanoes haven't erupted in the last 10 000 years but may erupt again.
- Extinct volcanoes aren't expected to erupt again.



Crust

Thin outer layer. Hard rock. 10km–90km thick.

Mantle

Extremely hot rock that flows. 3000km thick.

Outer core

Iron and nickel. Mostly liquid with some rocky parts. 4000°C.

Inner core

Iron and nickel. Hottest layer at over 5000°C.

Volcanoes and Earthquakes

Key Vocabulary

erupt	to suddenly burst out causing lava to explode out of the earth's surface
magma	extremely hot, liquid rock
tectonic plates	the earth's crust is made up of large areas called tectonic plates that join together.
crust	the outer layer of the planet's core.
mantle	the mostly-solid bulk of Earth's interior.
core	a huge metal ball at the centre of the earth. It is 2,500km wide and 5,000°C to 6,000°C hot.
extinct	no longer alive
dormant	asleep

Earthquakes

- Earthquakes are caused when the earth's tectonic plates suddenly move.
- Most earthquakes occur near the tectonic plate boundaries.
- Earthquakes can cause lots of damage to roads, buildings and property.

